

WOMEN IN POLITICS IN MICHELLE MORAN'S CLEOPATRA'S DAUGHTER

WOMEN AND POLITICS IN MICHELLE MORAN'S *CLEOPATRA'S DAUGHTER***Rahmania Iswin Cindythya**English Literature, Faculty of Languages and Arts, Surabaya State University
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alimustofa_007@gmail.com**Abstrak**

Skripsi ini fokus terhadap peran wanita dalam politik di Mesir dan Romawi kuno yang ditampilkan oleh tiga karakter dalam novel. Setiap karakter memiliki persamaan dan perbedaan peran dalam berpolitik. Persamaan antara Selene dan Kleopatra VII ialah sukses mencapai peran strategis dalam politik sebagai pemimpin di kerajaan mereka masing-masing. Meskipun demikian, perbedaan masyarakat dimana mereka hidup mempengaruhi kesuksesan mereka dalam mencapai tahta. Sebaliknya, peran Julia adalah gambaran sebagai wanita pada umumnya yang hidup pada era tersebut. Oleh karena itu, dalam studi ini analisis didasarkan pada dua rumusan masalah: (1) Bagaimana Cleopatra menjalani dua fungsinya sekaligus sebagai seorang pemimpin di negerinya dan sebagai seorang istri untuk keluarganya ? (2) apa saja perbedaan antara Cleopatra VII dan Cleopatra Selene dalam berpolitik terkait dengan perbedaan kehidupan masyarakatnya? Analisis dilakukan dengan menggunakan teori Liberal Feminism yang menganalisis peran wanita dalam politik dan hak-hak dasar lainnya. Selain itu, pendekatan Feminism juga digunakan untuk mendukung dan menganalisis kondisi wanita di dalam masyarakat. Hasil dari studi ini menunjukkan bahwa wanita mampu untuk menjadi adil menjalankan kedua fungsinya sekaligus. Ini dibuktikan oleh Kleopatra yang mampu memimpin negerinya menuju kejayaan, dan disaat yang sama dia mampu mengatur keluarganya dengan baik. Pada analisis ini juga membuktikan bahwa Kleopatra lebih leluasa dalam berpolitik daripada putrinya, Selene. Hal ini terjadi karena masyarakat dimana Kleopatra hidup, masyarakat Mesir adalah masyarakat yang menghormati wanita dan memperlakukan mereka sejajar. Sebaliknya, lingkungan dimana Selene hidup adalah masyarakat Roma yang memperlakukan wanita sebagai individu yang lebih rendah dan sama sekali tidak dihormati sehingga wanita tidak memiliki kesempatan untuk berpolitik.

Kata kunci: Liberal Feminism, peran wanita dalam politik, Mesir dan Roma kuno**Abstract****Key words:** Liberal Feminism, Women's role in politics, ancient Egypt and Rome.

This thesis is focused on the women's role in politics in ancient Egypt and Rome that are performed by three characters in the novel. Each character has similarity and different experiences roles in politics. The similarity between Selene and Cleopatra VII is succeeds to reach the important role in politics as the ruler in each kingdom. Nevertheless, different societies where both live influence their success in reaching the throne. In contrary, Julia portrays the common roles of women in that era. Based on these conditions, the analysis of this thesis is grounded on these two main questions: (1) how does Cleopatra cover her function both as the leader in her country and as a housewife for her family? And (2) what are the differences between Cleopatra VII and Cleopatra Selene in their political roles within different society? The analysis is done using Liberal Feminism theory which analyzes the women's role in politics and other fundamental rights. Besides, the feminism approach supports to analyze the women condition in society. The result of the analysis shows that women are able to be equal in both lives. It is proved by Cleopatra who is able to lead the country into the victory, and at the same time she is able to manage the family well. The analysis also reveals whether Cleopatra has more freedom to play her role in politics rather than her daughter Selene. This happens because the society where Cleopatra lives, Egypt is a society that tends to put respect more on women and treat them equally. On the contrary, the society where Selene lives is Rome society, that treats women as an inferior and disrespectful so women have limit access in politics.

INTRODUCTION

Women in politics are common phenomena in modern era. Politics field becomes accessible for modern women which used to be bound them. Proven by many substantial areas led by women, such as in Indonesia, by Sri Mulyani, an economist woman who becomes the Managing Director at World Bank and Benazir Bhutto as the first woman prime minister in Pakistan. Both are modern women who succeed to achieve important role in economics and politics. According to Mill and Taylor stated in Tong that giving opportunity for women in politics, economics and education, society will perceive the benefit. Mill and Taylor believed that the gender equality gives positive impact for society (Tong, 2004: 26).

Based on the facts above, society realizes that gender equality is important to create the public welfare. Nearly at 1963, the idea of gender quality was introduced by feminist as the emergence of liberal feminism. Irefin states that the condition where women are able to start their roles in politics and social hierarchical without any privileges considered their basic nature. It shows that women want to approve in work and public place as the professional ones dependent on their own quality (Irefin, 2012: 12).

Therefore, the transformations of women's role from traditional idea referred to condition of women as housewives to become career women. In traditional idea, women only worked in area of domestic-job, modern idea allows women to actively involve in the public. There are responses of the condition if women are human being as men that also have equal opportunity and space to prove and develop their capability. With their own effort, women are able to reach freedom from the tight of subordination in society (Tong, 2004:15).

In liberal feminism, women are potential to involve in the social life. Jaggat in Tong defined that liberal feminism was initiated from liberalism as political idea that emphasized to the gender equality, where human is viewed as equal creature without sex differentiation. It means that treating women properly equal to men must be done, because same as men, women are humans with thought who are able to decide the best way to reach purposes in life (Tong, 2009: 15).

Even though in 1963 Liberal feminism just began to appear women movement had been started since the consciousness to against the domination and discrimination to women arose. Those phenomena were seen since ancient where women showed their roles out of domestic areas. The phenomena also widely appeared in ancient Egypt. The women were able to involve in politics which were untouchable area for women proven that there were recognition to women's roles. Hartwell stated in his book that:

"Women had the right to buy, retain and sell any property or goods they brought into a marriage and were able to be witnesses in court cases, sit on a jury, take injustices before a

judge and perform some of their husband's official duties should he be absent"(Hartwell, 2011:11).

Hartwell described that women in Egypt society were free to do their activity which out of domestic area. He defined that Egypt society showed no sexual differentiation for the citizen. Women had equal position with men in law and economic field. Relevant with Max miller Kainaka in Bhatnagar journal, he stated that society in Nile Valley showed the respect and give legal status to women as they were equal to men (Bhatnagar, 2012:1). Bhatnagar defined that in that period (the ancient) Egypt society is in contrast with other cultures in treating women. Egyptian women were lucky as individuals because they have been highly appreciated in society, reflected by women who actively involve in the political, economic and education of ancient Egypt with the same terms as men. (Bhatnagar, 2012:2). This condition was referred to liberal feminism which appeared long after that period, whereas liberal feminism demands the equal right between men and women and the equal opportunity to explore women's ability in many areas as men including politics; with the similar condition women are able to reach similar result as men (Tong, 2004: 35).

However, the high status of women in ancient Egypt which liberate women to involve in politics allowed women to rule Egypt. Well-known as the legend, Cleopatra VII, was the great queen of Egypt who famous with her beauty. Though her multiple affairs and dramatic suicide that told by Shakespeare through his works have been known by many people but few knew Cleopatra as the leader. Her leadership was approved as better than any men, yet she had capability to take actions to role her power (Lindsay, 2009: 2). Her leadership is supported by her intelligence and education. Mostly her behavior and skill descend to her daughter, Cleopatra Selene.

Cleopatra's Daughter portrayed how women free to actively involve in politics. Cleopatra VII and Cleopatra Selene are the symbols of women in the term of second wave of feminism. Even though, both of them had lived in the ancient era while second wave feminism appeared in the nineteen century (Moran, 2009: VII). Cleopatra VII as the last pharaoh of Egypt was heir of Ptolemy XII the king of Egypt. She was born in 69 B.C. in Alexandria, Egypt, under the Ptolemaic Dynasty and by the death of her brothers, the throne of Ptolemaic dynasty became her own, she had ruled Egypt as the pharaoh. She had married twice, her first husband was Julius Caesar, the emperor of Rome and the second husband was Marc Antony, the Roman consul and general (Harold, 2009: 1-2).

Cleopatra VII and her daughter, Selene, are the symbol of women who empowered in politics, even lived in ancient Egypt, their contribution have influenced not only their people but also women's life in general. They dedicated their entire life to reach political powers by using all their abilities. Cleopatra's leadership was bequeathed to her daughter Selene, which made both became the great leaders.

Selene, Cleopatra's daughter, was born in 40 BC as the princess of Egypt from the marriage of Cleopatra and Marc Antony. When she was ten, Rome conquered Egypt in 31 BC Selene had changed the way of life. She was Egyptian princess who lived in Rome after her dynasty was overthrown. She had struggled for making her life useful for Octavian and Rome because Roman's ruler was savage. After she had proven her usage for Octavian, she had survived and wished she might return to Egypt rebuilt her kingdom. Her expectation made her survive the difficult life, as Rome was in contrast to Egypt, which had gender hegemony where women were only considered as the object of men. Women were educated as obedient and dependent to men (Moran, 2009: 2).

This thesis, entitled "Women in politics in Michelle Moran's *Cleopatra's Daughter*" focuses on Cleopatra and Selene and their roles as house wives and leaders in Rome and Egypt which represented Liberal Feminism. This thesis explains how Cleopatra and Selene empowered politics in Egypt and Rome beside their role for their family.

Politics based on etymology, come from Greek word: *Politikos*, means "of, for or relating to citizens". Politics is the theory and practice to control and influence other people on a civic or individual level. It practices to organize control over a human community (Lewis, 1879).¹ According to Etzioni, politics is a process for bridging power within society where it is from the state to society² and society to the state (Etzioni, 2003). Politics was area³ referred to power which made this untouchable for women before feminism appeared. The appearance of women in politics nowadays is not uncommon phenomena. According to UNICEF (2006) the numbers of women in government increase almost in all levels from local to national. They are able to hold position as government leader in more than 20 countries and the rate of women participant in national-level parliament is 20% (UNICEF.2006: 51).

Women in politics are the participation of women in political field. This participation is not only showed from the women achievement as leader in government or other related areas but is also showed from their existence in all ways which lead them to political field, such as to be voted in national election (UNICEF. 2006: 51-87). According to Rosaldo women in politics showed predictable and orderly pattern that refers to their behaviors. To reveal the situation, Bailey in Rosaldo compared political structure as game which full of tactics and aggressive movement to reach the goal. These conditions were not familiar and out of the portrait of women (Rosaldo,: 90). Based on those ideas, women in politics were underestimated and had been doubted to be able to join, though there were proof that women had ability to lead and join in politics. This thesis has discussed how women in politics during the Ancient Egypt and Rome referred to the life of Cleopatra and Selene. In ancient Egypt the society had worshipped the Gods and Goddesses and government was ruled by the Pharaoh as the realization of god or goddess in the earth (Bhatnagar. 2012: 2). Because of the belief society show

more respect and give more opportunity for women to involve many areas in social life (Bhatnagar.2012:4). Whether in the Ancient Rome, though the society had worshipped gods and goddess, the power was held in the hand of gods, goddesses were only as the mates who were inferior rather than gods (Oxford: 249). This condition had influenced the way how the Roman society treat women as the inferior individual and had no authority in social life (Oxford: 249).

To analyze Michelle Moran's *Cleopatra's Daughter*, this thesis uses Liberal feminism theory and Second wave Feminism approach to support the analysis in this thesis. Novel *Cleopatra's Daughter* is the historical novel which raises women side as the main character. Not only historical side but also the feminism side of this book is interesting to follow. Moran brings the reader to flashback in the ancient era and imagine how women can lead the greatest ever kingdom, having the greatest library in the whole the world in the Ancient period. This novel can be reflected to women in modern era to be a human being who have capability to dedicate their life not only for her family but also for their people by the legendary figure, Queen Cleopatra and Selene.

In accordance of background study above, it can be simplify to discuss among two problems that emerge as significant concern toward this novel.

1. How does Cleopatra cover her function both as a leader in her country and a housewife for her family?
2. What are the differences between Cleopatra VII and Cleopatra Selene in their political roles within different society?

RESEARCH METHOD

The main source of the study is taken from the novel *Cleopatra's Daughter* by Michelle Moran published at New York 2009. The data are taken from the novel *Cleopatra's Daughter* including paraphrase, quotation, dialogues and monologues of the characters, which portray women life and their roles both in politics and family.

Since liberal feminism is used as theory to analyze the study, therefore, three points regard to elements of Liberal feminism are applied to define the women's role in the novel. To analyze this study, feminism is used to approach the idea that stated in the objectives of the study. The analysis also consists of women's role in ancient Egypt and Rome to limit based on the social life in certain place and era. The steps to analyze the study are reading, comprehending the novel and outlining the thesis. The next steps are collecting and dividing each data related to analysis in the following chapter.

ANALYSIS

In etymologist "Feminist" came from femme (woman), woman who struggles for women's right as social creature. In other words, Feminism is the advocacy of women's rights on the ground of the equality of the sexes. The theory that says women and men should be

equal politically, economically and socially. This definition is the core of all feminist theories. Feminism has period to develop, the first wave or people called it :

- a. Feminine is the first feminism, when women only talk about the womanhood.
- b. Feminist is second wave of feminism is, it's a women movement to claim they equality in academic, forum and market.
- c. Female is the third of feminism, when feminists do not only claim and strive for women's right, but also fight for gay, lesbian, and another marginal group to have the same right in society as human being (Belsey, 1989: 117).

In this thesis the reader use the second wave (feminist). The theory is Liberal feminism that emphasizes on the gender justice in civilization where individual freedom to develop themselves as the priority. Based on Jaggar in Tong, liberal politics thought has concept to human nature which use the reason. The reason is the capacity to find the best way to reach the purpose. They argued that with ability to use their reason human distinguished themselves with another creature. The Liberal defines the reason on the terms: "Moral and Prudential". They stated that it is the justice society which gives autonomy individual for citizen. For liberal, "Right" is the priority than "goodness" because with give individual right, they are free to decide what is the best for themselves. It as the challenge to create the society which stresses the individual rights without break the society commonweal. Then that priority saves their fundamental right such as: The freedom of religion, in politics, in education and economics (Tong, 2004: 16). In this thesis, the study focuses by using three points of those fundamental right for women, those are:

a. Women in politics

Women have the same right in politics, opportunity and the same level education like men, if society wants to achieve sexual equality and gender justice. This is relevant with Mill and Taylor who believed that giving women opportunity to get equal chance in politic and education, society decrease action to distinguish gender and respect the equality. Those create individual right to develop and give positive impact for society (Tong, 2004:23).

Mill believed that women should given the same education with the same right for law with man, if women are taught to observe what the universal and particular, collective goodness and individual collective women will develop the real of altruistic. Mill argued that differences of both sexes achievements are merely product of complete-education which received by men, and their position better than women (Tong, 2004: 28).

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sexes achievements are merely product of complete-education which received by men, and their position better than women (Tong, 2004: 28).

b. Women in Education

Based on Alison Jaggar on *Feminist thought* that liberal politics has concept based on human nature, human beings are the only creatures that have reason. That's the way humans are different with another creature. Women are the human being like men, they have same logical thinking to live beside their instinct to survive. That's the way that women get the same opportunity to study in the same school with men, women will get the same result for her life with men has reached first (Tong, 2004:15).

According to John Stuart Mill and Harriot Taylor, they think that the reason is not only of the moral view, as the capacity to take a decision autonomy, but also as the careful thought, as the self fulfillment or use of the logic to reach what they want. They stated that using the maximum the happiness and pleasure, is by letting every individual to reach what they want, as long as they do not border each other to get their own purpose (Tong, 2004:23).

Based on Jean Jacques Rousseau, which decided inferior status of women is shaped by culture but not by nature. That's about "The wrong educational system", the system which shaped by men who thought that "female as women and not as human" and the result is "incomplete civilization" where women's character and behavior are shaped to make them as the object of unimportant desire (Thornham, 2000: 23).

Feminism just aims to claim and show that women as the personhood—the complete human being who has the same reason as men. Wollstonecraft stated in Tong that, women should be free to decide what they want to do as subjects equal to men, rather than only being a tool that is operated under the control of men (Tong, 2004: 22).

c. Women in Economic

Taylor persisted on his writing that mentions, according to Psychology, it is so important for women to work, no matter what kind of the job and how much the salary because it will make them feel more useful. He added, on the brief to be a partner and not a slave for their husband, a wife should have income of her job out-of-door. (Tong, 2004:25). She is aware that if women have her own income, women should not always depends on her life on her husband.

As Wollstonecraft, Taylor in Tong stated that society will get the gain if they give equal economics chance for women and accept them as citizen who has same civil rights and rational human being. Women can contribute for public with stimulate intellectual for her husband as a partner (Tong, 2004:26).

In *Feminist politics*, Taylor said that the flawless partnership in the household was one of "reciprocal superiority", so that 'each can enjoy the role to the other, no one be ruler, they has same status and can have

alternatively the pleasure of leading and being led in the way of development (Bryson, 2003:47).

By doing other activity besides, as a house wife, taking care the children and doing service for her husband, women have maximal role in the family. She can enjoy her role to be a woman as house wife and in other side she can explore her skill and reason by doing a job. Both of them make women feel as the complete human being.

Tong in her book tries to reveal about the general purpose of liberal feminism, which are to arrange impartial and care society to be a good place for free to develop. Just in this society, women and men can expand their ability (Tong, 2004: 8). Similar with tong, Ruth said in her books that Liberal feminism is stressed the equal individual rights and liberties for both sexes. It is stated the equal rationality and emphasizes the importance of structuring social, familial, and sexual roles in ways that promote women's autonomous self-fulfillment (Ruth, 2010:1).

Besides, it discusses about liberal feminism as the theory and feminism as the approach, this thesis also use women's role in ancient Egypt and Rome to support this thesis. This is necessary because feminism is closely related with society.

Women's Role in Ancient Egypt

Women control the important role in Ancient Egypt. The role, influence and contribution, are played by women there. Those have been showed by the culture which gives women special role in their daily life. Women have been respected for ideal marriage, fertility, the vital industry of weaving, as honored priestesses in temples and their confidence in the social order is noted significantly by striking from work when not paid. Women can be a temple singer, and they reputed as a pure human to face their God. Women hold the vital role in religious society Egypt. Literatures of all eras denotes the mother's name rather than father's name of an individual on documents, confirming the important and mothers held weld within the hierarchy family. Even, women lead Egypt on several occasions throughout history (Hartwell, 2011). Different with another country, the women Egypt had the same right to do economic activity and were able to be witnesses in court or sit on a jury.

Based on Hartwell in her journal, it is stated that women get special right in ancient Egypt, as the impact of their religious. Religious ideals instruct about fundamental theme of birth, death and rebirth as the fertility essential to fully benefit from the afterlife. The symbol of ideal Egypt is centered on the ideal of fertility with marriage and children. The Egyptian goddess Isis was one of the most important deities of the ancient world (Hartwell, 2011). Originally been the goddess of motherhood and fertility, Isis became the mother of all gods and worshipped throughout Egypt until the 6th century C.E (Bhatnagar, 2012:4).

Max miller in Bhatnagar journal, stated that society in Nile Valley showed the respect and give legal

status to women as they were equal to men (Bhatnagar journal, 2012:1). Royal women in Egypt, it can be Queen of the king in Egypt, women in royal family and Pharaoh. Pharaoh is the ruler of Egypt, male or female can be the pharaoh. She or he has important role to keep stability Egypt. The Egyptian believes that every queen who rules is worshipped as goddesses. For example, Cleopatra VII was worshipped as goddess Isis, the mother of goddesses in ancient Egypt (Moran,2009: 2).

Jocye Tyldesley stated about queen of Egyptian role, that :

"In good times the queen will remain very much in the background, supporting her husband and attending to her domestic duties in an unobtrusive way. But, should bad times arise, she must be capable of independent action, of using her wits to deputize for her husband and protect her child." (Tyldesley, 2006: 9)

Tyldesly gives the portray of the women of Egypt of how a perfect wife, mother and women should all be like. The figure who has the model for this, like Tyldesly mentions is the goddess Isis, who fulfilled this image perfectly. Cleopatra VII is the worshipped as the goddess Isis.

While royal women are worshipped of the goddess and are responsible of the power, ordinary women same are alike men as the citizen, getting equal right in economic and politics(Bhatnagar, 2012:5)

"Women had the right to buy, retain and sell any property or goods they brought into a marriage and were able to be witnesses in court cases, sit on a jury, take injustices before a judge and perform some of their husband's official duties should he be absent."(Hartwell, 2011:11).

Ancient Egyptian society treated men and women equally. Women participated in the political and judicial world of ancient Egypt on the same terms as men. This social system reflects Egyptian mythology, where goddesses played an equal, if not chief role (Bhatnagar, 2012:12).

Women's Role in Ancient Rome

In ancient Rome, women did not have special rights like women in Egypt. It is shown by family system that in the ancient Rome or known as *Paterfamilias*, in which the oldest male in the family had all the power. The family includes parents, married and unmarried children and slaves. Besides, *paterfamilias* decided whom his daughter married to and whether a newborn would live or die. It means, a newborn baby, whether have to die or can be alive, depends on the oldest male in the family and for the daughters, they are only married to the man whom her father has choose for them. It's contrary to the women in ancient Egypt who lived in egalitarian society; women in ancient Rome almost didn't have power to decide important decision in their live, even to choose the right men whom they loved for marriage (Oxford history :212).

The writing of a Roman historian which has translated about women written:"If you give women equal freedom with men, do you think this will make them easier to live with? Farfrom it! If women have

equality, they will become men's masters"(Oxford History :222). That is a translated extract from the writing of Livy, a Roman historian (59 ace to 17 ce). How Roman men have been though to restrict about women's behavior, men in Rome worry about women's ability who can unseat men position in the society if they give the equal right for women in that time (Oxford History : 222).

Based on the explanation above those reveal about women's role (royal women, ordinary women and infants in ancient Egypt and Rome that :

Egypt	Rome
Goddesses / power	Wife / Mistress the ruler
Egalitarian	Patriarchy/Discriminated
Baby girl is priceless	Baby girl is valueless

In Egypt royal women who has power worshipped as the goddesses, ordinary women have the same status as men as the citizen. Then baby girl is priceless in Egypt. Those fact relevant with quote in novel: " Nothing like the *Columna Lactaria* existed in Egypt, there's were herbs for women who wanted to be rid of pregnancies that happened while their husbands were at sea, and there were childless couples who were willing to adopt from unmarried mothers..." (Moran, 2009:170). It show that Egypt government has managed the population growth with Herb to prevent the pregnancy and have adoption system.

In contrast, Royal women in Rome only as the wife or mistress the ruler they don't have capacity to involve in the politics. Then ordinary women are discriminated individual. They are only as object of men. Besides, baby girl is the valueless in society :“When a girl is born”, Gallia replied, “a period of mourning is begun. She is *invisa*, unwanted, valueless. She has no rights but what her father gives her” (Moran, 2009: 118). That is the description about the differences the both society to treat women.

Cleopatra cover her function both as a leader in her country and a housewife for her family

Cleopatra VII, as the well-known woman who ever led Egypt, even though whole the world seems to know only about her beauty, love story and how the way she died, a few of people know who Cleopatra VII really is and how she fights for her country, fighting with her navy to survive and spread her power. She dedicated her life for her country and her family until the end of her life. Like as Betty Friedan state for women in Tong's book : “Achievement of identity, equality and even political power, it doesn't mean that you discontinue fulfilling requirement to loving and to be loved by someone or you stop to take care of your children”(Tong, 2004: p.40).

On the novel, besides describing how Cleopatra VII try to survive her dynasty in the end of Ptolemy dynasty, Moran also describe how the great queen when

fight in the war for reaching the glory for her dynasty. Selene dialogue about her mother:

“ Our Mother would have clothed herself in deerskin and eaten strips of human flesh before leaving her soldiers hungry and cold in mountains of Gaul. She would have donned armor herself and fought like a man before turning and fleeing for warmer climes.” (Moran, 2009: 349)

Selene remained about her mother story to her brother, how Cleopatra VII be brave and strong to fight with her soldiers when war. Wearing cloth of deerskin is indicating that she has survived of the extreme weather. Different with Octavian who left the warfare while his general war to the northeast of Iberia, for getting the comfort weather. In the quotation, it is mentioned that Cleopatra will be eaten strips of human flesh, indicating that she never leaves the war and her soldiers even in the worst condition. Warfare is uncomfortable zone and dangerous zone for people especially for women. Different from “queen” in the general, Queen is always described as calm, beautiful and is only busy to make herself to look good. On the contrary, Cleopatra can reveal for world that women can do everything as men do even in the warfare.

Even though she is a woman, she is good, wise and gentle not to leave her soldiers fight without her. She feels responsible to participate in the battle. In contrast, Octavian the Emperor of Rome who flees in the save place and good weather for himself and his family while his soldiers was fighting to conquer Gaul. It shows that Octavian is a man but he is not as strong as Cleopatra as a women in battle.

After showing how Cleopatra cover her function as a leader and fight for her people, next we discuss about Cleopatra protects her family, this quotation below confirm about Cleopatra's loyalty to her husband:

“Antony,” she was crying. “Antony!” she pressed her cheek to my father's chest. “do you know what Octavian promised after the battle of Actium? That if I had you killed, he would let me keep my throne but I wouldn't do it. I wouldn't do it!” she was becoming hysterical “And now... what have you done?” (Moran, 2009:11)

Quotation when Antony dying and back for Cleopatra. He thought that Cleopatra his children is death. He decided to do committee suicide because he thought that what for his still life if her family was death (Moran, 2009: 10). Cleopatra proves her faithfulness with refuse Octavian offering. She won't pawn her lovely husband for the throne. The reader can learn from this part that woman who has achieved her success in politics power, they shouldn't sacrifice her lovely person for political power. Cleopatra understood and applied it in her difficult choice in her life (Tong, 2004: 40).

From that analysis, the reader knows that Cleopatra is successful to be a perfect woman for her family and her people. Although the overthrown of the Ptolemy, it doesn't mean Cleopatra is fail to rule her dynasty. Her children realize and know who their mother really is. Even she was dead by the snake poison and decided to commit suicide, her great name still exists in her children's mind and Cleopatra VII is even the legend in whole the world.

The balance of the woman function has described Cleopatra character. Cleopatra VII was successful to prove that as a woman, she can perform the God's mercy by did her faith well, her faith as a woman and her faith as a human being who has given the reason to think. In accordance with Mill, Cleopatra shows that the reason is not only as a capacity to take an autonomy decision or to achieve the worldly thing such as; the power of politics, economy and education, but is also the self compliance or the usage of the logical thinking to reach what they want, Cleopatra also does something for their lovely, husband, parents and their children because by saw her lovely people save and happy, a good woman get the satisfied (Tong, 2004:23).

Cleopatra VII has a vital function for her people and her family. What the other aspect, beside Cleopatra's integrity to be a leader and wife. The culture and the stereotype in the society, is the other factor that influences the women role in their country. Below, it will discuss about the differences between Cleopatra VII and Selene in political roles related with their society life. Cleopatra lives in Egypt and Selene has been growing in the Rome. Both of them have similar behavior and characteristics, but the difference in society and culture give impact of people stereotype about women.

The differences between Cleopatra VII and Cleopatra Selene in their political roles within different society

Cleopatra VII and Selene are the Egyptian women; the mother is the queen of Dynasty Ptolemy. They are independent women who liberated to expand their ability as human being, such as studying in the school to learn about languages with the professors, or getting lesson about architecture. Women in ancient Egypt are the blessed women, because they are born in the society which respects women. The Society thinks and considers that woman is a pure human, as a good mediator to connect them to their goddesses.

This analysis is about the differences between Cleopatra and Selene in political roles, in different society. It will discuss their role as the leader and how Selene has to fight to survive in Rome and can rebuilt Alexandria in the end of the story with her husband, Juba. Besides, this analysis is related with women role in politics related with women stereotype in ancient Egypt and Rome and also connected with Politics, Economic and Education aspect.

To cover her role as a Queen in Egypt, Cleopatra normally has used her capability to hold her position in the politics and her dynasty. It's shown by how her negotiate with her enemy with used her ability in education and economics. Cleopatra tries to coax the former consul:

"Agrippa." My mother caressed his name like silk. She spoke Latin to him, and though she knew eight languages flawlessly, her words were accented. "Do you see this treasure?" She indicated the leopard skins on the floor, and the heavy chests wrought from silver and gold skins on the floor, and the heavy chests wrought from silver and gold that nearly obscured the

rugs from view. "It can be yours. All of Egypt can be yours if you wish. Why give it to Octavian when you are the one who conquered Antony?" (Moran, 2009: 15)

Selene adopted the characteristic of her mother, Cleopatra VII who has integrity in the leadership. There is a moment that she retells about her mother when she was at 10th. She can remember with clearly. Selene is proud of her, it shows in using "My Mother ..., She spoke Latin to him and she knew eight languages flawlessly" (Moran, 2009: 15). Those words express the goodness of her mother's character for her integrity and her mastery of eight languages Selene told "She spoke Latin,... her words were accented" (Moran, 2009:15), Latin is a language in Rome. Even though she lives in Egypt, she can speak Latin accent, describing how smart Cleopatra VII is in mastering languages. From "accented" we know that she is fluently and competent in the diction. Cleopatra was studying about languages in the largest library in Alexandria, the greatest library in the world.

From quotation above, regarding to ability to master eight languages, it is indicated that Cleopatra is an educated woman, she shows Agrippa about her richness shows, that she is rich cause she is a Queen and the heir of Egypt kingdom, she is a woman who has a good condition in economic field. Hence, she is confident like other women who have power in politics to offer the treasure and power in Egypt to Agrippa if he betrays Octavian.

Cleopatra and her political roles are still related with stereotype and religious aspect in Egypt society's point of view about women. That is the other factor how Cleopatra ruled her dynasty beside her rigidity and behavior as the leadership. Briefly, the Egypt society who consider if women is have the same right with men and think highly of women status in society. Like Max Miller on the Bhatnagar journal that stated that society in Nile Valley showed the respect and give legal status to women as they were equal to men. This is shown by Cleopatra era which expresses that women free actively involve in the many areas to develop (Bhatnagar, 2012:1).

Max thought that Egypt people give high honor for women in ancient era. That is an unusual society in that time. As stated in the quotation below: "We booth looked to our mother, Queen Cleopatra VII of Egypt. Throughout her kingdom she was worshipped as the goddess Isis, and when the mood took her, she dressed as Aphrodite...." (Moran, 2009: 2).

From the first sentence, Selene was mentioned that her mother is the Queen Cleopatra VII of Egypt. That expresses about the pride of her mother. She even said in the urgent situation when the Rome soldier was breaking the Egypt soldier protection and the mother's kingdom was almost fall. In the second sentence, Selene describes about her mother, how the people worshipped Cleopatra as the incarnation of the great goddess, Isis. From this quotation, the reader knows that women are pure human in their society, so women in high class are usually called as the worshiped of goddess. Then she dressed as Aphrodite, show about the prestigious style of Cleopatra

with her status. According to Oxford dictionary, Aphrodite is the goddess of love and beauty and daughter of Zeus in ancient Mythology. That's explaining that Cleopatra is honoring herself as the queen with wear the elegance cloth like goddess (Duane, 2010:10).

The society Egypt believed that Cleopatra is the realization of Goddesses Isis. According to Bhatnagar, that while royal women in Egypt as worshipped of the goddess and they responsible of the power while ordinary women same like men as the citizen, they get equal right in economic, education and politics. Those shown by the novel that Women in Egypt is have profession (Bhatnagar, 2012:5).

Bhatnagar stated about women in royal status and ordinary women. Event though, ordinary women do not have special right like women in royal status they had the same right like men, to sell in the market, and the priest in their temple and can participate in the court. Ancient Egypt approves that to be a great dynasty, and be educated civilization with respect and think highly of women status (Bhatnagar, 2012:5).

Different with Cleopatra in Egypt, Selene face the contrast situation in Rome. Selene and her political roles in Rome are related with the politics in Rome and how this influenced Selene to survive with the politic in Rome. Before analysis about the Selene's role in political Rome, firstly this study analyzes about the politic rule of Octavian. Antonia told about the punishment for Roman to Selene and Alexander:

".... Yes. Hundred of men—andwomen—have been sent to island to starve, to scrape in the dirt or support themselves by diving for sponges. It's better than being told to open your wrists," she whispered, "and that's what my mother says will happen to anyone who isn't useful to my uncle. Men, women, senators, matrons. Look at your parents" (Moran, 2009: 173).

Antonia is the Octavian's niece, she talks about *pandataria* island, where useless people were removed. They have found themselves life in the little island. This quotation describe how cruel Octavian's rule for his kingdom. All of the individual in his kingdom have to be useful for him and Rome, such a kind of the slavery system for every individual. That can happen to anyone who doesn't obey for Octavian, men, women, senators, matrons. It means that no one can guarantee Roman's life even she or he is the senator or matrons in Rome.

Selene realized about the life in Rome, and it makes her face her faith as Octavian's prison and she just has one choice to survive, to find a good way to be useful for Octavian. The social status of Selene is the daughter of Queen of Egypt, the rival of the Rome emperor. The different situation and society force Selene to adaptation with new situation. The hard parts of her life is begun, where the ruler of Rome removes the useless people in Rome and where the women status is the lower than men. Selene has worked hard to prove that her life is useful for Octavian because that's the only one way to reach her purpose, political purpose to back in Egypt.

Rome was known as the kingdom which had strict rule for the people, and Selene was shocked and surprised when she knew how cruel the rule of Rome. She saw the ironic fact about baby girl in the Rome. When Gallia said that :“When a girl is born”, Gallia replied, “a period of mourning is begun. She is *invisa*, unwanted, valueless. She has no rights but what her father gives her.” (Moran, 2009: 118).

The mourning is begun, expressing that in Rome the born of baby girl is a shame for the father. Many of baby girls were put to the dump or leave it in *Columna Lactaria*, the place for abandoned unwanted baby. Some of them just waited to die because of hunger, thirst and coldness, some other would be taken by adult people and they were taken as slaves and others would go to *Lupanaria*, where the baby would be a *Lupa* or a whore. A period of mourning is begun, that means the sorrow story for the mother of baby and especially for the baby itself is begun. She had responsibility for the deep pain without doing anything mistake.

In the second sentences, it is mentioned that baby girl is *invisa*, unwanted and valueless. The meaning of *invisa* is hated, detested, hateful and hostile in Rome, the cruel terms to express the meaning of baby girl. From this quotation, it is shown that Roman does not give respect for women like Egyptian respect women (www.latin-dictionary-definition/2664/invisus-invisa-invisum).

The last sentences express that women in Rome have no right even for their life. They do not have rights but what her father gives her, such as marriage. Women are only married to the man who their father has chosen for them.

When the father decides that his daughter has to be separated from her husband, the girl has to divorce her husband and get married to another man who the father wants. Women in Rome are like dolls, they just do what the father wants or the men want, even for deciding and choosing the man who they love (Moran, 2009: 118).

This fact is related with feminism theory based on Toril Moi in Belsey's journal said about feminine, when women only do women-job and do not get opportunities to develop themselves. Women just talk about womanhood and their status as a marginal group in society. In this era, women do not have power even to decide which thing is the best for their life (Belsey, 1989: 124). Women in Rome are reflected as the feminine, because they only take their rule in society under the control of men. The nasty discrimination for women began when the baby girl was born. They are only given what her father gives to them. That happens when her father lets the baby life while for unlucky baby girl, they will be thrown to *Columna Lactaria*. Their lives are like gambling. Their faith will decide for them, the die of starvation or life to be a slave or *Lupa*. Looked from this fact, Selene was shocked and spontaneous draw the building for them :

“ I held out my sketch. From the outside, it was just like any other building. But the images I had drawn for the chambers inside should have made it clear what it was supposed to be.

"Alexander peered over his shoulder and asked, "Is this for the foundling?"
I took my sketch from Marcellus's hands. "they can't just be left beneath the Columna Lactaria! Think how many must die of exposure. It's terrible practice."
"It is." Marcellus nodded. "But how would it help to shelter them in building?"
"Adoption could be arranged."
"And the ones who aren't adopted?" he asked.
"Then they can be given to the temples and raised as *akolouthoi*." Marcellus frowned.
"Helper." My brother said.
"And eventually priests and priestesses," I added.
(Moran, 2009:195)

Selene takes a look Alexander about her sketch, the building, for foundling. She thinks that it is important to give them the proper facility. Selene arranges the plan for the infants; including her idea about adoption and another to be priest and priestesses (Moran, 2009:195). The Selene's expectation gets the reaction from her brother and her friends. Alexander and Marcellus donate their money for the building while Julia informs her father, Octavian, about Selene's Idea:

"What about a home for foundlings?" she asked. "A place where mothers can leave their infants and they can be adopted by freedwomen and citizen," she said. "Selene has drawn sketches of what such a house might look like."

"And how would that help Rome?" Octavian demanded.

"We would be saving lives. Roman lives," she protested

"it would be too costly," Octavia overruled her. "There is a *Columna Lactaria* for a reason, and the plebs are satisfied. We do enough by paying *nutrices* to suckle infants" (Moran, 2009:253)

Octavian refused Selene's idea about the building and her program for the foundling. He does not concern with their life because to him, the building is too pricey for the plebs. Octavian just concerns with his capability in the Rome, so that he will take an action and rule as long as it could provide benefit for his power (Moran, 2009: 316).

Although Octavian has refused Selene's idea for save the foundling, Julia and Marcellus built the building its honor of Selene. Selene has proven that woman could develop social values and leadership skill. Based on Friedan, the woman leader is the complete role who has humanity point of women itself which is filled with love, affection and home. Those feeling are not found in Octavian behavior as the man ruler (Tong, 2004: 42).

In Rome, there was a tumult about the Red Eagle, the rebellion against the Rome Emperor. The movement seeks for an end of the slavery. In one accident, Selene tries to help the Red Eagle who was bleeding. Then, she is determined to protect him :

"I'm here to help you!"
"how? By getting yourself killed?"
"No! There's a tunnel. It leads to the house of the Vestals, and from there you can escape."
"Then tell me where it is, and get yourself out of here."
"I can't describe it. You'll have to trust me."
He hesitated, and when he turned, I covered my mouth in shock.

"Juba!"

"But the man who saved us in the forum Boarium was blond.

Even Julia saw him."

"And there are such things as wigs," he said sharply.
(Moran, 2009:400)

From the first dialogue, it shows that Selene decides to help The Red Eagle. She bravely chases him cause she looked him was injured. Even though, she is surprised to know the Red Eagle is Juba, the trust general of Octavian, Selene tries to help him with show the tunnel to flee. Selene knows about the risk but she protects who the Red Eagle is, Juba. Indirectly, this case implied that Selene supports the Rebellion to abolish the slavery in Rome. Selene is not doing her function well as the useful person for Octavian, merely to return her in Alexandria. However, Selene uses her ability to give the best for people even though in this case, Selene proposes the foundling building and indirectly involved in ending the slavery in Rome (Moran, 2009:400).

In insufficiency, Selene dedicated herself to have a role in Rome political. Whereas, the political condition forces her not to show avowedly her support for the rebellion to end the slavery. In some moments, she is brave to show her idea against Octavian directly:

"Are you going to bring Alexander back from the death?"

He hesitated. "You understand, I hope, that a grown son of Marc Antony and Cleopatra would always be a risk to the stability of Rome so long as he was alive."

"The stability of Rome, or the stability of your rule?"

"He never wanted to be Caesar!"

"I did not bring you here to discuss death," he said quietly. "... you had a very fine education in Egypt, and in Rome you have proven yourself capable of rule. ... I wish to make you Queen of Mauretania."
(Moran, 2009:410)

Selene knows that Octavian is the suspect who killed her brother. It makes her mad and doesn't care with the Octavian's plan for her live. Octavian worries about her brother if he stayed alive and thought that a threat for his stability so that he command someone to kill Alexander. In that meeting, Selene protests him about Alexander death. Nevertheless, Octavian has decided that Selene capable to rule new kingdom. With her education background and capability to rule, Selene reaches her role as a Queen (Moran, 2009:410).

Based on the analysis above, that's accordance with Wollstone's, woman is not "tool" but woman is "purpose". Selene proves that woman is not a tool that operated under the control of men, but woman is free to decide what she wants, to struggle reaching her purpose in their life, and to decide her faith by herself with her ability. Selene show sit by getting the same chance with men to study and work, and that women can get result as well as men do (Tong, 2004:22).

Conclusion

Based on the recent analysis, it is concluded that Cleopatra VII as a woman is able to play her role as the firm and powerful leader in politics, while at the same time she is a gentle house wife for her family. When being a leader, she is called as a real altruistic queen

since she is not like other queen in general depiction. Instead of being busy to make herself look good, she tends to be together with her soldier in war. Even though she is successful in politics, well-educated and wealthy, she never neglects her function as a woman. She is being faithful a wife and passionate mother for her family. She pays attention to her children's education and development. She spends time with her family although she is a Queen. Cleopatra protects her family until in the end of her life.

The analysis reveals that Cleopatra has more freedom to play her role in politics rather than her daughter Selene, this is because the society where both live have different point of view in treating women. In Egypt society, where Cleopatra lives tends put more respects on women and treat them equally. The Egypt Society respect women, based of their belief on worshipped the goddess. Thus it gives impact on their point of view that they way to treat women as sacred and honorable creatures. That Proven by the women participation in politics, economy, and education of ancient Egypt on the same terms as men.

On the contrary, the society where Selene belongs, in this case is Rome society, is supposed women as an inferior and not worthy of respect so that women's role in politics is limited and not appreciated. In the Rome, society thinks differently about women; baby girl is valueless and unwanted for family. Women are reputed as the object in Roman men's daily life and they didn't get chance to explore their talent as free as women in Egypt. This condition influences Selene's life, who has to face discrimination of women. She works hard to prove that women are capable to be successful like men. Selene is the first architect woman who succeeds to build historical and important buildings in Rome, one of which is Theatre of Marcellus. Furthermore, because of her dedication in Rome and capability to rule, Selene becomes the Queen of Mauretania.

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